

(902)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 20th May, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* of the 4th May reviews the proposal of the Director-General of the Post-office in India, regarding the introduction of a new kind of envelopes bearing an embossed stamp. In the writer's opinion, the mistakes pointed out by that officer, such as the practice of writing the letters on a flimsy paper, &c., are committed chiefly by Native bankers, and it will therefore suffice, in order to remove the defects, to issue a notice in Hindi, and distribute it to all Native bankers and merchants, containing instructions as to the class of paper and the size of cover to be used, and directing that the addresses on the covers be in future written in the Deva Nāgrī character.

The same paper refers to the accidental death of a pilgrim at Benares by falling down from the top of *Mādho Dās kā Dharahrā*, on the first day of the last lunar fortnight. The writer disbelieves the assertion made by some people that the deceased was precipitated by the cicerone who had accompanied him to show the place; and, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, advises the Municipal Committee of the city to enclose the top and middle stories of both the *Dharahrās* with wooden railings. Iron railings will scarcely be safe from lightning, and are therefore disapproved of by the writer. Another accident of the kind under notice happened

some two years ago, and as the *Dharahtis* are one of the sights of Benares, and a frequent resort, the writer impresses on the authorities the necessity of adopting his suggestion.

The same paper draws the attention of the authorities to a curious notice fixed at several places in the city of Benares, and thinks that the publishers ought to be punished. The notice runs thus :—

“We, Madhoban Dás and Dwáriká Dás, residing in the vicinity of *Gopál Mandir*, do hereby give notice on our own part that a son of ours is possessed by a devil. While under the influence of this malignant spirit, which begins in the evening and lasts all night long, the lad performs a variety of obscene acts and unseemly gestures, and calls for meat and other forbidden food to eat. With the return of day he regains his sanity. Any person who undertakes to cure the lad of the disorder will receive a reward of Rs. 500, and he who finds out such a person, Rs. 200.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 10th May has been informed that the office and establishment of the Registrar-General of Assurances, Bengal, will be abolished from July next, and that the work of the post will thenceforward be performed by the District Registrar of Calcutta—an arrangement by which a handsome saving will accrue.

The editor approves of the plan in contemplation, as he does not see any use in retaining the appointment, and thinks that a similar system might be adopted with advantage in the North-Western Provinces, provided the existing arrangements under which Judges are entrusted with the work of District Registrars undergo a change. He cannot understand why the work should have been assigned to those officers, and suggests that it should be transferred to Commissioners, for two reasons—(1) because they have more leisure than the Judges, whose time is too much taken up with appeals to attend to a work of the kind; (2) as long as Moon-siffs acted as Sub-District Registrars, it was proper that Judges

should be District Registrars, but now that the work of Sub-District Registrars has been entrusted to Tehseeldars, it is but just that the Commissioner, or the head revenue officer of a district, should be the District Registrar.

The same paper draws the attention of the Municipality of Agra to the high rates of hire charged by owners of *ekkas* and *gáris* on particular occasions. The rates vary, and are considerably raised at times of fairs or other public festivals, much to the inconvenience of the public. The writer thinks that the Municipality should fix a limit of hire for the conveyances, say, at so much for an hour, and cause it to be laid down on a piece of wood to be hung at some convenient place in the *gáris*.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 11th May refers to the scarcity of water in Umballa. In order to supply this necessary of life it is suggested that a branch of the canal which the Maharája of Pattiala intends to cut from the Sutlej and conduct into his dominions, might with advantage be led through Umballa; and that the stream, which at one time ran through the city, and since the closing of which the scarcity of water has commenced, be restored. Unless some such means are resorted to, there will be a total want of water, which will produce the worst consequences, a total deprivation of water, and there is fear of the city being altogether deserted.

In its summary of news, the same paper states that the embankments of the Ganges at Azimgurh have broken up, in consequence of which there is danger to the city. A wealthy citizen promised to pay half the cost of the repairs, provided the Government undertook to give the other half. The latter, however, refused to bear the expense.

In its column of local news, the same paper draws the attention of the district authorities to the disgraceful state of the *pucka* road leading from Mohulla Baugazá, through Bhátwára to the New Bazár. It abounds with ruts and cavities, which are full of dirty water and mud. In consequence of

this, foot passengers suffer the greatest inconvenience in walking on the road, even in day-time, and cannot help spoiling their clothes; while carts and other conveyances can hardly cross it. But the troubles which travellers have to suffer at night exceed all mention. The writer regrets that this should be the state of a road situated within the seat of the Municipality, and that, notwithstanding the application for its repair has been entertained, no steps have been taken.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the same date, referring to the destruction of an immense number of houses by fire in Baroda, reports that, in order to enable the owners to rebuild their houses, the Mahārāja has granted them Rs. 200, and his minister Rs. 100, a piece.

The same paper, under the heading "Unfair dealing of the Post-office," mentions that fifty-four tolas of gold were recently sent by a mahājūn in a dāk-banghy parcel from Bombay to Poona, and that on the arrival of the parcel at its destination it was found that the gold had been taken out and copper coins of an equal weight substituted.

In its column of local news, the same paper draws the attention of the Municipality to the dangerous state of the road near the *Assī Sangam* and *Talsī Dāskā Ghāt* at the banks of the Ganges. The road is in a broken and disordered state, and a stone has been placed over it, in consequence of which there is great danger to blind and lame persons, and in the rainy season even to passengers having the full use of their eyes and limbs, of falling down and being thereby engulfed in a watery grave. The writer finds fault with the Municipal Committee for neglecting the protection of so dangerous a road, and remarks, that, in case it grudges the expense of repairing the road, it should at least cause the place to be enclosed with wooden railings.

In connection with this subject, the editor also points out the necessity of covering the mouths of several of the wells situated towards the south of Benares in the direction of

Chitsipore. The writer wonders that the Kotwal of the city should taken no notice of such matters.

A Peshawur correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 13th May reports the breaking out of a terrible fire in the bazar of Mouzah Chársadh in Tappah Kashtnuggur, on the morning of the 5th idem. Notwithstanding the exertions of the *employés* of the tehseel and the police, the fire could not be extinguished till evening, and 200 shops and 825 houses were burnt to ashes. The total loss is estimated at 2½ lakhs rupees. An offensive feature in the scene of the catastrophe was the brutal conduct of the Afghans, who were seen jumping into the fire and plundering whatever they saw of value, in defiance of all opposition from the police. Steps were afterwards taken to search out the plunderers, when 800 persons, labourers and chowkeedars, at whose houses the plundered property was found, were arrested.

A correspondent of the *Panjābī Akhbār* of the same date draws attention to the dirty and uncleanly state of bakers' shops. The writer has travelled much, and, at all places, and specially in the Panjāb, has seen men of this calling indulge in the same nasty habits. The bread and other eatables sold at the shops present the most dirty and disagreeable appearance. The kettles and boilers are not cleaned for months, the stale remains of eatables are from time to time mixed with fresh food, and water-pots are never cleared of their contents, but fresh water is added to them from day to day. Altogether, the shops present one whole scene of uncleanness, and to add to the disgust, are crowded with swarms of flies. The result is that the victuals sold at them are, as a rule, unwholesome and pernicious to health, and, instead of being digestive and nutritious, are unpalatable and unwholesome. The writer regrets that for the sake of a trifling gain bakers should cause serious injury to thousands.

The *Panjābī Akhbār*, in reviewing the statement of its correspondent, remarks that the complaint preferred was noticed

by it in respect of Lahore in one of the issues of 1869, and regrets that the abuse should be still found to exist, and that no steps should have been taken to rectify it. In its opinion, the municipal committees ought to direct their attention to the matter.

The *Urdū Dehli Gazette* of the same date learns from a correspondent at Darjeeling that two kinds of pestilence are at present raging in the cattle there, in consequence of which hundreds of bullocks have been destroyed, and are still dying. The corpses of the animals are suffered to lie in the streets for days, and spread a deadly malaria all around. In the writer's opinion, it would be proper for the Inspector of Police at Kristug, who is a European, to issue orders to his subordinates to cause all corpses they may find lying anywhere to be buried.

The *Benares Gazette* of the 15th May has an article on the evil consequences attendant on imprisonment without labour, an indulgence allowed to criminals in particular cases. The writer praises the Government for removing all kinds of abuses from Indian jails, and compares its exertions in this direction to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Howard in A.D. 1700 in reforming the state of the *lazarettos* of Europe. The existing system of Government jails is commended, and it is remarked that criminals imprisoned in them not only reap the fruit of their wicked acts, but are employed in a great variety of arts and manufactures which prove useful and profitable to them after their release.

But, while it is satisfactory to find the prisoners thus lead a useful life, it is to be regretted that there are particular cases in which the sentence of imprisonment does not carry labour with it, and in which, therefore, the result is quite different. The prisoners pass their time in idleness and inactivity, and thereby acquire indolent habits, which, even after their release, they find it difficult to shun. Although this kind of imprisonment is meant as an act of peculiar grace, it cannot be denied that it does harm rather than good. It is an indulgence.

of much the same kind as the feasting of Bráhmans among the Hindús, which has only served to foster idle and inactive habits in the priests, and led them to hang on their clients for support instead of earning their subsistence by labour and industry.

For the above reasons, the writer recommends that the practice of inflicting imprisonment without labour should be altogether done away with, and that imprisonment as a general rule should be attended with labour. It is added that this rule should not be overlooked in case of prisoners prosecuted in civil suits, but be rather applied to them with greater force. What can be more vague and at the same time unjust, than that a poor mahájun, or a creditor who sues a person for debt, should, in addition to the loss of the money lent, have to bear the costs of the suit, and, in case of wishing to have the debtor committed to prison, pay one-third of the expenses of his maintenance? The writer is of opinion that if his suggestion were adopted, that is, if prisoners of the latter description were made to work, and paid wages according to the merits of their performance, they would not only be able to defray the cost of their maintenance, but be in a position to save something for the support of their families, which, under existing circumstances, are frequently left to starve.

The same paper, in its column of local news, asserts that small-pox and cholera are committing ravages in the city.

The *Kárnámah* of the same date, in its column of local news, writes that since the recent revision of the municipal taxes, and the levy of a tax on cloth, cloth-merchants have raised the price of goods.

A complaint is also preferred that since the time of the District Courts has been changed from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. to 6 a.m. till 12 a.m., the Agent to the Bank of Bengal has issued orders that the bank be opened at 6 a.m. and closed at 10 a.m. This time is very inconvenient to pensioners and stipend-holders, who, as a rule, receive their papers back from

the treasury, after they have been booked, signed, and checked, at 9 o'clock, and on reaching the bank find, to their great disappointment, that it has been closed. The writer thinks that the Agent should order the bank to remain open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. as usual.

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the same date condemns the order recently issued by the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad, that no man should allow the water of the drains of his house to run out on the streets. Drains are made expressly for the purpose of discharging the water of a house, and, unless means could be devised with which to convert this water into vapour, or otherwise cause it to rise into the air, before it finds its way to a drain, the writer does not see how the order of the Municipal Commissioners can possibly be carried out. He satirizes the folly of issuing orders of the kind, and points out the harm done by them.

The *Ab-i-Haydt-i-Hind* of the same date writes, on the authority of the *Almorah Akhbār*, that in Dotee (Kumaon) the scarcity of grain prevails to such an extent that a zemindār killed his family, consisting of seven souls, by giving them poisoned goat's flesh to eat. It is added that disease is also prevalent in the place to a frightful extent, and that its effects are felt not only among men but even among the cattle, a large number of which have already fallen a prey to it.

The *Urdū Akhbār* of the 16th May has an article on Alwar. It is stated that the affairs of the state are now in great disorder. The dismissal of old *employés*, and the appointment of new men in their place is going on throughout the territory. Old *thánahdárs* and *tehseeldárs* are being dismissed, and espionage prevails to a great extent. Thefts and robberies are also very frequent. Pandit Rūp Narāyan, the manager of the state, has till now given no proofs of good management, and the Rajpūts, who were before well pleased with the Agent's administration, are now disgusted with it. Those to whom the state is indebted have not till now received a farthing, and

are now deluded with false hopes of payment, and now threatened to induce them to accept four annas in the rupee, and if unwilling to accept the terms, are told to have recourse to the law. In the Mahārāja's time they still had hopes of being paid some time or other; but now, under the Agent's administration, these hopes, too, have been cut off.

The same paper has been informed that some of the Rajpūt prisoners at Alwar treated the Agent with great insolence. The writer remarks that these turbulent people seem to regard the Agent in the same light as they regarded the late officers of the State, and under that impression dared to make an assault on him. He is of opinion that, as these men have been in the habit of doing such unbecoming acts, they are not likely to be quiet until proper chastisement is inflicted on them.

In its column of local news, the same paper takes notice of a serious case of dacoity, which happened beneath the *Jāmi Masjid* before 8 p.m. one day. A banker, while going home from his shop with his bag containing cash, jewels, and bank-notes, worth in all Rs. 10,000, was attacked by a band of robbers, who wounded him and made off with the bag. The owner has issued a notice through the authorities promising a reward of Rs 1,000 to any one who traces the robbers or assists in finding them out.

The writer wonders that the patrols of the streets did not come up, and that the sentinels of the *Jāmi Masjid*, beneath which the incident happened, did not hear the noise of the struggle and pursue the robbers; and remarks that a time has now come when it becomes any one who goes out with property to take an escort of men armed with clubs. He adds—“let us see what steps the authorities take in the matter?”

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbār* of the 10th May alludes to the same incident, and mentions the 10th of May as the date of its occurrence.

The *Shola-i-Tūr* of the 16th May notices the fact of one Titar Bābū at Cawnpore proclaiming himself a bankrupt and

obtaining a certificate from the Court at Calcutta. His deposition was that the amount of his debts was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and that all he possessed was sundry goods worth some four or five thousand rupees, which he said might be sold, the money being distributed among his creditors.

The Bábu's insolvency has caused a heavy loss to the mahájuns of Cawnpore. They had lately purchased hoondees of his house of the value of Rs 23,000, and sold them to the Bank of Bengal. All these have now been returned to the sellers, who have been obliged to pay back the money with the additional charge incurred in the bargain. In like manner, other mahájuns have had to suffer a great loss at the hands of the Bábu.

The writer, in reviewing the above statement, remarks that no plan can be easier for making money than to establish one's-self in some business, begin dealing in hoondees, and, after collecting as much money as is possible, proclaim one's-self a bankrupt. So long as there is a Bankruptcy Court to exonerate such persons from public liabilities, this is quite possible; the Court is a kind of patron for such persons, and on a mere oath sets them free from all liability. Márwáris, Bengális, and even Europeans, often act in the way in question, and without spending any money whatever come by hundreds of thousands of rupees.

In its column of local news, the same paper refers to the orders issued by the district authorities a few years ago, directing that none of the inhabitants should build or repair a house without having previously submitted a petition on stamped paper asking permission, and unless, after an inspection of the premises by the Magistrate, or the inspectors of the city, such permission has been granted. The writer does not approve of this rule, which is very injurious to most people. Natives, as a rule, scarcely think of repairing their houses until the rainy season actually approaches, and during the short time that is thus left for making the repairs it is impossible for one or

two officers, who are not expressly appointed for the purpose, but can only do so in the hours they spare from their duties, to be able to inspect all the houses in the city. Thus, if the rains set in before the permission for repairs is given, the result is that numbers of houses are demolished (as was the case last year), and poor people who can scarcely afford to pay the cost of repairs are thereby reduced to the greatest distress.

For the above reasons, the writer thinks the Magistrate will do good to revoke the order in question, and leave the people at liberty to repair their houses at their pleasure and when it is most convenient to them.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 18th May, in its column of local news, prefers complaints against the improper interference of municipal *employés* in meddling with pilgrims' chattels, and thereby causing them much annoyance. An instance recently came under the writer's notice, in which the sacred worship apparatus of the owner of the *Gopál Mandir* was thus intermeddled with by the *employés* to the great disgust of the owner. In case of things that are dutiable, such interference is right and proper, but in all other cases there can be no possible excuse for it.

EDUCATIONAL

The *Kari Vachan Sudhá* of the 4th May has been informed that the teachers of the Queen's College, Benares, are highly dissatisfied with an order recently passed to the effect that none of the teachers may, on any account, absent himself without furnishing a substitute. The teachers feel the order very hard, and, with one exception, all united in submitting a memorial to the Officiating Principal praying for its withdrawal, but all in vain.

The editor remarks that the order is certainly unjustly severe, and scarcely practicable unless for men who have no family and lead a stoic life, and who would prefer leaving their dearest relation dead at home rather than absent themselves. Men who have families must be frequently called away from their duties to attend to necessities arising from their condition as

social beings, and it is therefore natural to expect that there must be times at which the teachers will find themselves under the necessity of being absent from the College. To look out for a substitute is next to impossible, and the Officiating Principal ought to consider what course he himself would take, supposing he were compelled by some emergency to absent himself from the college for a few days, and could not find a suitable *locum tenens* within the time to supply his place. Besides, as his appointment is only an officiating one, it ill becomes him to think of innovations of the kind in the college during the short period of his incumbency.

The same paper notices the renewal of the practice of whipping in the Benares College, and regrets that this should be the case.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* of the 8th May has a long leader in which the editor complains that no good is done by the local education committees existing in the North-Western Provinces. The fact of the reports of these committees not having been published last year with the Educational Report, which was due to an unusual delay in their submission to the Director of Public Instruction, is held out as a strong proof that the committees discharge their duties with great indifference. When they are disinclined even to write a small report of a few pages, what further expectations can be entertained of them? Though some of them are praised for doing such and such services to the Educational Department, it must be remembered that these services cannot in fairness be said to be the result of the exertions of the committees. They are only common things in the department, and scarcely a year passes in which similar successes are not achieved in some districts, at least, under the auspices of the district authorities.

The writer is of opinion that only in districts where the authorities take an interest in educational matters should the committees be allowed to exist; and that in all others, where the members show an apathy to education, and the authorities

are too much taken up with their proper duties to interest themselves in the affairs of the committees of which they are called presidents and vice-presidents, they might be closed with advantage, as it appears that their existence, instead of proving useful, is only baneful to the cause of the Educational Department. They hold only one or two meetings in a year, and the result is that questions such as the establishment of new schools, or the closing or transfer of old ones, the settlement of which rests wholly with them, have to be put off for months, much to the disadvantage of the department. Suppose, for instance, the Deputy Inspector of a district is satisfied that the state of a school justifies its closing to-day, he must defer the proposal till a meeting of the local educational committee, which takes place, say, nine months hence. The expenses incurred on account of the school during all this time will be a useless loss to Government.

Another drawback, which is the necessary result of the appointment of the local educational committees, is that it has to a great extent exempted educational officers from their responsibilities. Such a system cannot but produce most evil consequences. The writer has seen from experience that this is actually the case, and regrets, that the high expectations entertained of the committees at the commencement have proved a delusion. It was hoped that under their auspices the attendance at the schools would be considerably increased; but quite different is the result, and decrease rather than increase in the number of pupils on their rolls is apparent. This is due chiefly to the majority of the members of the committees being, as a rule, men who have no experience in educational matters.

On the above grounds, the writer thinks that a revision of the committees on the principle suggested, and with due regard to the defects pointed out by him, is necessary.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 10th May quotes, with approval, the suggestion made by the *Bombay Educational Record*, that

two university entrance examinations should be held in a year instead of one. This will enable candidates who fail in one or more subjects and pass in others to have a chance of trying a second time soon again, instead of being obliged to wait for the long period of another twelve months; while students who are excluded from the examination on account of failing in the preliminary school test, or who through sickness or other emergencies are prevented from taking part in the first examination of the year, will have an opportunity of trying in the second.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 4th May prescribes the following directions as preservatives against the attack of cholera:—

- (1) A copper coin, or other piece of that metal, should be worn round the neck so as to hang below the chest.
- (2) Not to walk much in the sun.
- (3) To breakfast before 10 a.m.
- (4) To keep the house clean.
- (5) To avoid much talk of cholera.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 11th May says that the Mahārāja of Baroda has ordered the distribution of a lakh of rupees in charity. Rs. 20 per house will be distributed among Brāhmins, and the remainder of the money will be spent in marriages of poor children, the parents of a boy receiving Rs. 300 and those of a girl Rs. 200. The expenses to be incurred in these acts of charity will be met out of the confiscated property of one Bhāoo Shinde.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	
			1871.		1871.	
1	Dhaultpore Gazette, ...	Dhaultpore, ...	April	19th	May	18th
2	Ditto ...	Ditto, ...	"	26th	"	18th
3	Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	30th	"	15th
4	Málwá Akhbár, ...	Indour, ...	May	3rd	"	15th
5	Dhaultpore Gazette, ...	Dhaultpore, ...	"	3rd	"	18th
6	Kavi Vachan Sudhá, ...	Benares, ...	"	4th	"	14th
7	Rohilkhund Samáchr Patr, ...	Muradabad, ...	"	6th	"	17th
8	Vidyá Vilás, ...	Jammu, ...	"	6th	"	19th
9	Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	6th	"	20th
10	Najm-ul-Akhbár, ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	16th
11	Márwár Gazette, ...	Jodhpore, ...	"	8th	"	17th
12	Agra Akhbár, ...	Agra, ...	"	10th	"	16th
13	Akmal-ul-Akhbár, ...	Delhi, ...	"	10th	"	16th
14	Máhwá Akhbár, ...	Indour, ...	"	10th	"	18th
15	Naiyir-i-Akbar, ...	Bijnour, ...	"	11th	"	16th
16	Akhbár-i-Alam, ...	Meerut, ...	"	11th	"	16th
17	Benares Akhbár, ...	Benares, ...	"	11th	"	20th
18	Allygurh Institute Gazette, ...	Allygurh, ...	"	12th	"	15th
19	Lawrence Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	"	12th	"	16th
20	Rajpútána Social Science Congress.	Jaipore, ...	"	12th	"	17th
21	Urdú Delhi Gazette, ...	Agra, ...	"	13th	"	16th
22	Koh-i-Núr, ...	Lahore, ...	"	13th	"	16th
23	Panjábi Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	"	13th	"	16th
24	Majma-ul-Bahrain, ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	13th	"	16th
25	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Gwalior, ...	"	14th	"	20th
26	Benares Gazette, ...	Benares, ...	"	15th	"	16th
27	Núr-ul-Absár, ...	Allahabad, ...	"	15th	"	17th
28	Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind, ...	Agra, ...	"	15th	"	18th
29	Kárnámah, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	15th	"	19th
30	Samaya Vinod, ...	Nynce Tal, ...	"	15th	"	20th
31	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb, ...	Gujaranwalla, ...	"	2nd week.	"	16th
32	Urdú Akhbár, ...	Delhi, ...	"	16th	"	19th
33	Nasim-i-Jaunpore, ...	Jaunpore, ...	"	16th	"	19th
34	Shola-i-Túr, ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	16th	"	19th
35	Benares Akhbár, ...	Benares, ...	"	18th	"	20th

ALLAHABAD :

The 22nd May, 1871. }

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of

Upper India.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Where Printed.	Date.	Date of Receipt.
1	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	April 1871	May 1871
2	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
3	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
4	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
5	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
6	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
7	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
8	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
9	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
10	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
11	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
12	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
13	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
14	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
15	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
16	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
17	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
18	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
19	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
20	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
21	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
22	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
23	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
24	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
25	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
26	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
27	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
28	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
29	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
30	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
31	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
32	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
33	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
34	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
35	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
36	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
37	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	"	"
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SONAR LAL

Office of the Government of India, Calcutta, 1871.